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EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1831.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on Thursday evening last. The list of Laws passed, we purpose publishing in our next. Want of room to-day compels us to omit our usual summary.

We have commenced the publication of the correspondence between the President and Vice President in this morning's paper. It is worthy not only of attentive perusal, but should also be preserved by all, as a matter of future reference.

James Barbour.—This gentleman, who, for a time, represented this country in England, under the administration of Adams and Clay, and who has been held up by the opposition party as the pink of excellence, has been defeated in his second attempt to hold a seat in the Legislature of Virginia, for Orange county—the committee on privileges and elections having decided against the sitting member (Mr. Barbour) and in favour of Thomas Davis, Esq. This circumstance is of little importance to us here, but to show that Mr. B.'s union with the Adamsites and Clayites is viewed in a proper light by his neighbours—by a people who, but a few years since, thought of no other gentleman, to represent them in Congress. Let this be the fate of all apostates from the principles of republicanism.

Choctaw Treaty.—The Senate of the United States having ratified and confirmed the treaty made with the Choctaw tribe of Indians, last summer, for their emigration West of the Mississippi, have removed their injunction of secrecy from the proceedings in the matter.—In a late Washington Telegraph, we have the examination of witnesses before the Senate's committee on Indian Affairs—viz: The examination of Gen. William Clark, of Gen. J. Campbell, and of A. P. Chouteau, Esq. all well versed in the Indian character, having been long engaged in Indian agencies and Indian trade. The concurrent testimony of these gentlemen, show, that it has been the settled policy of the government since the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi—that the measure has been regarded as a popular one by a large portion of the members of the different tribes resident east of that river—that very many have detached themselves from their tribes and removed west—that the country purchased by the U. States for Indian occupancy, is admirably adapted to the Indian habits and manners—that it is exceedingly rich and fertile, and in almost every respect a better country than that now occupied by them—that in regard to the actual condition of the removed Indians "they are in a perfect state of prosperity and happiness; they are living in good and comfortable houses, and have extensive fields in cultivation—and many of them very large and valuable stocks; and in fact all the necessities of life in great abundance; and they are in a great measure out of the reach of ardent spirits; that they are perfectly contented and happy, and highly pleased with their new homes, and appear to be extremely anxious for the balance of their nations to follow them."

We regret our inability to publish the testimony entire, as we feel assured it would convince all that the measures of government in relation to this people, are the most wise, humane and just, that could be adopted.

Rev. John Leland.—This reverend divine (of the Baptist Church), who has stood the test of upwards of forty years service in the cause of religion and civil liberty—whose piety and devotion to duty was so conspicuous as to become a proverb—whose very cocked-hat, if we mistake not, (like the shoe with the ancient Israelites) had become a sign of testimony, in his own neighbourhood—has lately rendered himself obnoxious to the denunciations of the present opposers of the government, by his vindication of Col. Johnson's report on the Sunday mail question. He is represented as an infidel—cut off from the society of his brethren—and as unworthy, longer, of the confidence of the religious community. On this subject, we have inserted one of his excellent letters, and would merely call the attention of our readers to it.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Hannibal, at New York, brings London papers of the 6th January; the Jamaica Cropper, London papers to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 14th; and the Pacific, London papers to the 16th and Liverpool to the 17th, both inclusive.

Beginning with the affair of the Emperor of Russia, which is among our extracts, was received with universal indignation, and a firm resolution to resist unto death such despotic pretensions. Of that manifesto the London Courier of the 14th says—

"A more gratifying proof of the feelings which the Manifesto of the Emperor of Russia has excited in this country cannot be found than in the fact that, of all the daily newspapers in London, only one has refrained from alluding to it with expressions of indignation, and that one does not venture to insist upon the justice of his cause, but merely endeavours to obtain credit for him on the ground of his determination to maintain by force what was obtained by injustice, as if the only fault that an absolute monarch could commit were concession to the dictates of reason and humanity."

The accounts from Warsaw are to the 31st of December. The Poles continue to take vigorous measures for their defence. Some of the Horses intended for the Polish cavalry had fallen into the hands of the Russians, but other detachments had arrived at Warsaw. Letters from Berlin of the 6th January, mention

that when the commissioners despatched by the Polish provisional government to the Emperor of Russia, arrived at the Russian frontier, it was intimated to them that unless they came as Russian subjects, they would not be allowed to pass, upon which it is stated that they agreed to the proposition, and accordingly were allowed to proceed.

The 8th of January is said, in a Warsaw article of Dec. 30, to be the day fixed by the Emperor of Russia to enter Poland. Intelligence was received at St. Petersburg, on the 31st of December, that the 10,000 Lithuanians had gone over to the Polish standard. Several individuals in Lithuania, of whose attachment the Russian government felt doubtful, have been sent into the interior of Russia. Among these was the poet Karzewski—the Russian government was probably afraid of his ballads. The two divisions of troops which are to advance against Warsaw are estimated at 150,000 men. "We are ready," says a Warsaw article, "with 60,000 excellent troops and 10,000 cavalry; we have also 10,000 irregular cavalry and 100,000 militia, but these last require to be armed with muskets, and every day there is being formed new volunteer corps.—The war of extermination, which is preparing, will cause torrents of blood to flow but we can stand, without fear, that Poland will not be subdued."

An extract of a letter from Warsaw, dated Dec. 23d, states that the Emperor of Russia had refused to listen to the proposals of the Polish deputies, and was already on the march against them.

FRANCE appears tranquil, and is at the same time preparing for the worst. Soult, the War Minister, is said to maintain in the councils a decided war tone. Some of the troops from Algiers are to be withdrawn, as being more numerous than are required for that service; perhaps it is conjectured that they may be used elsewhere.

The French Chamber of Peers have, by a large majority, passed the Slave Trade Abolition Bill.—The fervour which threatened so much at the trial of the ex-Ministers seems wholly extinct. Every change that has since taken place, has had for its object the consolidation of the executive power; and every change so made has been quietly and respectfully submitted to. A circular has been addressed by the Minister of Public Instruction to the youths of the different schools, reminding them of an ordinance of the 20th July, 1820, which forbids the pupils of one school, or of different schools, from forming any association, and from acting or writing in a collective capacity. This suppression of the political assemblies of these fiery young men may be looked on as the final close of the drama in which they have performed so important a part.

The law of election was still under advisement in the Committee.

BELGIUM is still in an unsettled state as to a choice of sovereign; and, meantime, hostilities are menaced by the Belgians against Maestricht, in possession of the Dutch. On the other hand, the King of Holland, it is said, refuses to abide by the decision of the five powers recognizing the independence of Belgium. There appears a dangerous preference among some of the Belgian legislators for a re-union with France and a perhaps sincere, but rather feeble protestation on the part of France against such a re-union.

London papers of the 15th say that the report which had been current the day previous of fresh disturbances having broken out in Belgium was not confirmed, although the letters from Rotterdam, received by the Holland mail, state that the feeling in favor of war is spreading, and the military arrangements are in many places being intensified.

ENGLAND.—The London Journals, even to the latest dates, are crowded with accounts of the state of the country—being copious extracts from the various provincial papers—altogether with reports of the trials of rioters and incendiaries at the Special Sessions. It would be impossible from their length to go into detail—but from a hasty perusal of these accounts it appears that the agricultural districts are in the greatest state of alarm and disquietude.

The labouring classes are discontented and murmuring, the farmers in a perpetual state of anxiety and fear for their property, and a spirit of destruction slaking through the land. Fires occur nightly and much property has been destroyed. A special commission is charged with the trial of desperate and mislead offenders, the extremities of the law are of compulsion resorted to, and yet the malignant disposition is not put down. The fires have been caused by men who have no motive—no profit, in what they did. The mischief perpetrated is great, and it is at first seen. It much engenders suspicion in the farmer towards them he employs, and the very evidence of distrust, leads to feelings on the other side which are only smothered until an opportunity may be given for it to break forth. To reduce the provinces to calmness, and to spread a universal feeling of harmony will require the utmost tact. If the Ministry can effect this, they will deserve the civic wreath, and will "win golden opinions from all sorts of men." But it will be a work requiring consummate skill in planning, and the utmost vigour in execution.

Of those lately condemned, some executions have taken place, and some reprieves granted. From some parts of the country strong and pressing petitions have been sent to the king, for pardon to many under sentence of death—this we should deem under the existing circumstances, of at least doubtful policy, if not altogether humane and laudable the objects of the petitioners.

Parliament being adjourned, and the engrossing topics being the proceedings and trials in the provincial towns—and the disturbed state of Ireland on the subject of the repeal of the Union—and the distress among the poor of that country—we find nothing else worthy of special comment.

But in IRELAND, unhappy Ireland, agitation is in her own soil, and works furiously and destructively—O'Connell is proceeding to the utmost extremities without overstepping the line of demarcation between law and rebellion. The Lord Lieut. has issued proclamations, and O'Connell has done the like.

SWITZERLAND.—A bloodless revolution of some sort, for we cannot exactly understand its nature—has taken place in the Cantons. The Diet have published a declaration in the name of the twenty-two confederate Cantons, "that in the event of a war breaking out among their neighboring Powers, it has resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality." Also a declaration as follows:—

"The Diet unanimously perpetuates the principle, that each State of the Confederation by virtue of its sovereign right, is at liberty to make any changes in its own constitution, so long as they are not contrary to the federal constitution. In pursuance thereof, the Diet will interfere in no manner with the reforms already made, or those hereafter to be made, in the constitutions."

On the question of the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, referred to the decision of the King of the Netherlands, we find the following announcement from the Hague:—

Hague, Jan. 10.—Their Excellencies Sir Charles Bagot, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, and Mr. Freble, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of North America, have this morning received from the hands of His Majesty, as umpire, in the differences between Great Britain and the United States, his award respecting the determination of the frontiers of their respective boundaries.

RUSSIA AND POLAND

Warsaw 28th Dec.—The following proclamation of the Dictator appears in our papers:—

Fellow Countrymen.—The choice of the representatives of the nation, confirmed by the two Chambers of the Diet, has called me to the sovereign power. I only take charge of the national forces to ensure the liberties of our country. From this moment, and as long as I shall hold the authority of Dictator, my duty will be to be ready at every instant to fight and to die for her. Accepting the Dictatorship in obedience to the voice of the people, I call upon the country for equal obedience. You will always find my banner in the path of justice, of duty, and of national honor. It cannot fail to be followed by every loyal Pole, worthy of his ancestors, and who looks for his own prosperity in that of his country. None surely will act against the supreme authority conferred to me by the general will of the people, nor will refuse to fulfill scrupulously my orders. Starting from the same point, and guided by union, order, and energy, we may render our success certain. The people have placed me at their head, in order to direct their efforts and I promise solemnly not to depart, in any thing, from the mandates of duty but to conduct every thing in a firm and legal order towards our single end—I swear it before God.

The 10th of the inhabitants of the circle of Radom assembled to make some patriotic gifts to the State, among others one of 12,000 florins; and declared moreover, their readiness to raise a regiment of cavalry at their own expense.

A manifesto AGAINST POLAND, had been published at St. Petersburg. It leaves the Poles no alternative but unconditional submission or military execution. The hurra of vengeance which he uttered among his warlike nobility, when he first received the intelligence of the insurrection at Warsaw, is now resounding thro' the empire, and, echoed by the people as it was at the court, may be considered as the prelude to an exterminating Polish invasion.

CONGRESS.

Twenty-First Congress—Second Session

Saturday, February 19.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bills to authorize the people of Louisiana to enter their back lands, and to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Louisiana, were passed. The joint resolution relative to the mode of receiving evidence in the Executive Departments, on the subject of claims under any act of Congress, was also passed. The general appropriation bill for the support of Government for the year 1831, was taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment.—The chief debate arose upon a proposition of Mr. Tazewell, to strike out the clause providing for the payment of the salary of the Minister to Turkey, (Mr. Rhind). The yeas and nays were ordered on this motion; but at the hour of adjournment, the bill was laid upon the table, without taking a question.

Mr. Hoffman, in the House of Representatives, reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, respecting the navy pension fund; which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Tuesday next. Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill to allow the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Natchez, Louisville, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, to be paid at those places, instead of at New Orleans, at New Orleans. After the consideration of several private bills, the various appropriation bills were taken up; and, after having been severally discussed, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. At nearly five o'clock, the House adjourned.

Monday, February 21.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a number of bills from the House of Representatives were read twice, and referred. The bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year, 1831, was considered, the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Tazewell, to strike out that part of the bill providing compensation to the commissioners who negotiated the Turkish Treaty. Mr. Kane then moved to amend the amendment, by inserting the following, (making compensation,) "to the persons heretofore employed in our intercourse with the Sublime Porte, the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for the contingent expenses of foreign missions." Mr. Ellis then moved that the bill be laid on the table, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business, which motions were carried. After spending some time in secret session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of and action upon various reports and bills introduced from the committees, Mr. Buchanan moved that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill concerning contempt of Court. Before the subject was disposed of, however, the hour elapsed. Mr. Lee submitted a resolution in amendment of the report made by Mr. Hemphill, on the subject of internal improvement, providing for the disbursement of the moneys granted by Congress for this purpose, by the States respectively, and for the distribution of the same according to representation and direct taxation. The various appropriation bills, considered on a preceding day, were read a third time, and passed. Upon the vote for the improvement of harbors, a long, animated and interesting debate ensued. It was passed upon a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 136 to 53. The bill for the adjustment of the Fourth Auditor's accounts was also passed. The Speaker laid before the House several communications from the public Departments; which were severally referred, as usual. After which, the House proceeded to the consideration of private bills, many of which were acted upon. At five o'clock the House adjourned.

Tuesday, February 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, after several bills had passed through the preliminary stages of legislation, Mr. Woodbury, agreeably to notice, introduced a joint resolution, "subscribing for a stereotype edition of the Laws of the United States." Mr. Smith, of Md., from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House making appropriations for certain fortifications, without amendments. Mr. S., from the same committee, also reported a bill relative to slaves introduced into the United States. An incidental discussion arose on an inquiry by Mr. Hayne relative to the power

of Congress to make appropriations for internal improvements, elicited by a paragraph in the President's message on that subject, which had been referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and remained with closed doors till the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, petitions and memorials were presented, the greater portion of which were on the subject of the Indians and the Sunday mails. The consideration of the memorial of certain inhabitants of Massachusetts, on the subject of the Indians, was resumed, and Mr. Everett continued his remarks in support of it in an argument in the course of which he contended that the rights of the Creeks and Cherokees had been infringed upon by Georgia, in contravention of the most solemn treaties on the part of the United States; and that soon after the commencement of his remarks, Mr. Potter rose to a question of order, stating that, in his view, there was no quorum present in the House, but the Speaker stating that such motion was not admissible in that stage of the question, Mr. Everett proceeded. Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, replied in an animated and eloquent speech in vindication of the conduct, and in advocacy of the rights of the State of Georgia. Mr. Bell next addressed the House, and stated upon proofs which, as he observed, were satisfactory to him, that the great majority of the Creeks were in the most squalid and miserable condition; no further advanced in civilization, or in the arts of social life, than their ancestors of a century ago; and that the red men who were benefited under the present system, but some twenty or thirty whites who had insinuated themselves into the confidence of the Indians, and who, together with the half-breeds, controlled the whole tribe, and acquired wealth at the expense of those for whose welfare so many philanthropic wishes were expressed in the House. He depicted the revivings and denunciations that had occurred during the discussions of this question, and deprecated the spirit of bigotry in which they had their origin. The people of Georgia would rather suffer military execution than to violate their laws; and would those who, from party feeling, pressed this measure forward at the awful risk of producing a civil war, persist in a course which, while it exalted upon the honor of the President, and the spirit of the constitution, placed the country upon the brink of an intestine commotion? After some further remarks, Mr. Bell, who was in a state of exhaustion from the effects of ill health, at the request of his friends, suspended his remarks.

Wednesday Feb. 23.

In the Senate yesterday the President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the instructions given to the collectors of the customs, on the subject of the duties on imports. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendment bills from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the naval and military service of the United States for the year 1831. The bill from the House making appropriations for certain fortifications of the U. States for the year 1831, was read the third time, and passed.—The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831, Mr. Tazewell addressed the Senate at length in favor of the motion made by him to strike out the Commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty. Mr. Tazewell was followed by Messrs. Kane, Woodbury and Livingston; the last named gentlemen, however, after a brief exordium, and at a late hour, yielded the floor on a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, after the transaction of a variety of business, principally of a private and unimportant nature, the bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern and north-western frontiers was, after some debate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—Mr. White, of New York, from the select committee on coins, reported two bills upon that subject, which were passed through the usual preliminary stages of legislation, and ordered to be printed. One was respecting the gold coin of the U. States, and the other as to the regulation of the value of foreign silver money. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the purpose of carrying into effect certain Indian treaties; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Two thousand copies of the report of Mr. Verplanck, from the select committee on the subject of the expediency of establishing assay offices in the gold districts of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, were, on motion of Mr. Carson, ordered to be printed.

The document in question is replete with many interesting and valuable facts, among which is the one that although the first native gold in the U. States was discovered so recently as the year 1825, yet last year four fifths of the whole gold coinage of the mint, amounting altogether to \$645,165, was coined from gold collected in the southern part of the Union. Of this, pure gold to the amount of \$24,000 was received from Virginia \$204,000 from North Carolina, \$26,000 from South Carolina, and \$312,000 from Georgia, making an aggregate of four hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars.

The Speaker laid before the House several communications from the public Departments, among which was one from the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purchase of the ship, the subject of the report from the President, on Foreign Affairs. The Navy pension fund bill was read a third time and passed, as also were the bills for regulating the collection of imposts, and for the relief of the legal representatives of Colonel LaRue, the gallant and lamented hero, whose untimely and premature death, was the more to be deplored, although "he died in the bloom of his fame," on account of his persisting in an obscure skirmish after the independence of his country had been achieved. The bill granting pre-emption rights to certain settlers on the public lands, was next taken into consideration, and debated, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States, was ordered also to be engrossed, after a debate of some length and great interest. After the transaction of some further business, the House adjourned.

Thursday, February 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, sundry memorials were presented and referred. After the report of several local bills, the Vice President presented a message from the President of the United States, relating to the intercourse law with the Indians, of 1803, in obedience to a

resolution of the Senate; 3000 copies of which were ordered to be printed. Thirty-seven bills from the House of Representatives were read the first and second time, and referred to appropriate committees. The Senate then took up the general appropriation bill, the amendment of Mr. Fawcett to strike out the appropriation for the payment of the commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty being under consideration. Mr. Livingston addressed the Senate for two hours, in opposition to the amendment; and when he had concluded, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Tyler, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate to provide for the removal of certain Indians from the State of Missouri, reported the same without amendment. Mr. Bell also reported, from the same committee, a bill on the subject of the appointment of a sub-agent to the Winnebago Indians. It was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. A variety of reports were made, and referred. On the motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ken, the Committee of the Whole, to which was referred the bill to reduce into one the several Post Office acts, was discharged from its further consideration; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day. The Speaker laid before the House several communications, which were respectively disposed of; after which, the House took up the bills which had been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. A number of them were read and passed; but the bill for the establishment of an armory on the western waters was laid on the table, by a vote of 98 to 56. The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States was passed, by a vote of yeas and nays, yeas 130, nays 23. The bill for the appointment of commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the District of Columbia was taken up and upon the question of the engrossment of the bill a division took place; when it was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 76 to 72.—The bill making appropriations for the public buildings was considered; various alterations were made in the bill, and it was ordered for engrossment; soon after which, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Allegany Co.	10,602
A. Arundel Co.	25,672
Annapolis city.	2,614
Baltimore Co.	28,295
do City	80,636
Calvert county	120,876
Caroline do	8,809
Cecil do	9,070
Charles do	15,432
Dorchester do	17,666
Frederick Co.	18,685
do Town,	38,538
	7,255
Harford county	45,793
Kent do	16,315
Montgomery do	10,502
St. Georges do	19,316
Queen Ann's do	20,473
Saint Mary's do	14,396
Somerset do	14,466
Talbot do	19,155
Talbot do	12,947
Washington do	21,894
Hagerstown do	3,371
Worcester do	25,265
	18,271
	446,913
Males, Free white persons	147,715
Females, do	147,778
	295,493
Slave, Males	53,439
Females, do	49,449
	102,878
Free coloured persons	
Males	24,920
Females	28,033
	52,953
White persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb—under 14 years of age	47
Do do do 14 and under 25	39
Do do do 25 and upwards	53
Do do do Blind	156
Do do do Aliens. (Foreigners not naturalized.)	4833
Colored persons, slaves and free, included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb—under 14 years of age	25
Do do do 14 and under 25	30
Do do do 25 and upwards	24
Do do do Blind	117

RECAPITULATION.

Free white persons	291,092
Colored persons, slaves and free,	165,820
Total,	446,913

MR. JOHN LELAND.

We some days ago published a statement relative to this patriotic citizen. The report that he had been excluded from the church, which was long since an ornament, induced the Rev. O. B. Brown, of this City, to write to him. We have been politely favored with a copy of his reply for publication.

My Brother, —It has often struck my mind that if a constitution of government was now to be formed for a nation unborn, it might border on perfection; but in this I meet with a check, for it is hard to conceive how government is any thing but the contrivance of individuals to secure what they possess by nature and acquisition. It must, therefore, be formed in a mode to answer those ends. For the first eighteen centuries, the inhabitants of the earth had no government, (that we have any account of), but patriarchal; but in the days of Nimrod, the awful experiment was made of turning into the gulf of absolute monarchy. From that period until the present time there has been a perpetual war between the claims of governments and the rights of the people. In the most successful struggles for the rights of mankind the final close, the people have gained but little except the change of masters to ride them. The Constitution of the United States I consider the best that was ever formed. Energy and liberty walk hand in hand together, but such is the thirst of man for power and wealth, that it requires all the vigilance of people to prevent usurpation. If man sleep the enemy will snore tates. The usurpation begins with a straggled roof becomes doctrine, a sacrifice of the rights of the people follows, and a field for ambition is opened.

The character of a tolerable statesman is far beyond my claim. My talents, my education, my low circumstances of life, and avocation, have all admonished me to be little, and my dispositions perfectly accord; for I never desired a civil office in my life. But I rejoice that my country contains the men which are needed. A noble Spartan, who expected to be elected one of the fifty men that were wanting, and was left in the back ground, went rejoicing home exclaiming to his wife with joy, "Sparks contains fifty men more virtuous than myself." The origin and outlines of civil government, I have paid some attention to, in order to give that ordinance of God its proper reverence, and maintain that religious opinions are inseparable in nature, and should be forever excluded from the civil arm. For this opinion, I have often been represented a Deist, and for this opinion, contended for in some remarks in the Sunday mail question, I am published in Gazettes as renouncing the faith, and being excluded for it. If those gentlemen who petition Congress to interfere in the controversy of religious opinions, should be asked who both require I dust at your hands, could they turn to the next in the new testament and say, "there is our authority." Is it possible for a man to give greater evidence that he is ignorant of the precepts of christianity, and destitute of the spirit of it, than he does when he makes use of the arm of the law to force others to believe as he does, or compel them to support what he believes. All such renounce christianity, and are excluded from the fellowship of the gospel.

Had the accusation which has gone the rounds, stated that I did not possess that full portion of the christian spirit, or live equal to the holy precepts of the gospel, although the charge should prove me perverse, yet in honesty I must have responded to the truth of the charge. But to affirm that I have renounced the only scheme that Jehovah ever made known to man, (wh ch met the guilty sinner's wants and brought relief to his woes) is not true. And if christianity is divinely true, as I believe, the first editor who set the charge afloat, or his informers, may remember the doom therein fixed to all liars.

That kind of christianity which calls in the aid of law, swords, or the college for its support, which puts on the mask of sanctity to cover injustice and cruelty, and acquire prominence and wealth, that forces its dogmas on others, or asks for any thing more than a dispassionate hearing and a corresponding faith, on rational evidence, I do renounce from the bottom of my heart; and if I am excluded for denying the faith, I shall glory in my lonely solitude, and take more delight in the tub of Diogenes, than I otherwise should in the court of Ahasuerus. That the blessed Jesus, who is God over all, the ancient of days, the everlasting Father, the first, the true God, and eternal life, without beginning, the creator of all things, the Lord God of the holy prophets, who was in heaven when instructing Nicodemus on earth, whose name is wisdom, should be deficient in his laws to govern his church, be deficient in his laws to govern his people, or any ways dependent on the rulers of this world to defend his people, prevent error, and describe and protect the truth, is not likely. If any orders are left in the new testament for such interference, in more than fifty years search, they have escaped my notice. The laws of men should recognize every man as a citizen, but none as religiousists; should protect the rights of all; the opinions of none. If any, under a pretence of religion, commit overt acts, punish them for their crimes, and pity them for their delusion.

I am aware you will see a great sameness in my several communications, and one reason is, I cannot get out of my shell. Should I try to expand, like the silly frog that swelled to be as big as the ox, like him I should burst myself. Another reason I borrow from a Dutch priest, who, having severely flogged one of his hearers with his fists, exclaimed, "my hearers are such numb-skulls, that I was obliged to beat it into them."

I conclude by wishing the present session of Congress may be pleasant to the members, and acceptable to their constituents.

With due respect,

JOHN LELAND.

P. S. I am well pleased with the administration; it is as good as I ever knew, or ever expect to know.

MARRIED.

In this county on Tuesday the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, at Knightly, the residence of Col. E. S. Winder, Thomas A. Emory, Esq. of Queen-Ann's county, to Marian, S. daughter of the late Gen. Winder, of Somerset.

On yesterday morning by the Rev. Mr. Cookman, Mr. Tazewell and Miss Sally Ann Fawcett, all of this county.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. WILLIAM KENTON, of Talbot county, to Miss MARY HIGGINS, of Queen-Ann's county.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Easton, Md. March 1, 1831.

THE Mails, which had for some time been deranged by the weather, have recommenced their regular routes: viz. The Northern Mail, via Wye Mills, Centreville, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Wilmington, Del. &c. closes at this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M. and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at noon.

The Western Mail, via Rhodes' Ferry, is closed at this office every Sunday and Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. arrives on Tuesday and Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock.

The Southern Mail, via Trappe, Cambridge &c. to Seaw Hill, Md. &c. closes every Tuesday and Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and arrives every Wednesday and Sunday at about half past one, P. M.

The Mail for Milford, Del. via Hillsborough, Denton, Greensborough, Whiteleyburg, &c. arrives here every Monday at noon, and closes at 7 o'clock every Tuesday morning.

The Mail for Laurel, Seaford, &c. Del. via Hunting Creek Mills, arrives here on Tuesday evenings at 6 o'clock, and closes every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

On Sunday the Post Office will be kept open from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M. and from half past 1 o'clock to half past 2 o'clock, P. M. for the delivery of letters. This regulation will not be departed from.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

Persons indebted for Postage are requested to settle without delay. Accounts will not be kept with any who neglect this notice.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.

THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, has caused the Department of War to establish regulations, which declare that no attention will in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known to the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers, for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. L. EDWARDS.

First Clerk Pension Office.

WILLIAM GORDON.

First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

Feb. 11—March 1

Sm

St. Mary's College, BALTIMORE.

In calling the attention of the public to the course of studies pursued in this Institution, the Faculty believe that they effectually respond to the just and increasing interest manifested throughout the State, on the subject of education. The spirit of inquiry which is awakened, suggests the propriety of investigation—and the present condition of the College encourages us to look with confidence to the future of the result.

The system of instruction embraces the various Arts and Sciences usually taught in the most extensive Colleges. Latin, Greek, and the Mathematics, are considered as the ground work of genuine scholarship. The study of these branches exercises the youthful mind with the strongest intellectual discipline, and at the same time it opens the richest sources of Literature and Science. Correspondence to their importance, are the facilities of instruction afforded by the Institution.

But while we are assured that these views are sanctioned by the experience of thorough scholars, we should be unfaithful to the improvements and the wants of the age, were we to allow the prosecution of those fundamental studies to trench upon the other and in some sense, more practical departments of a Collegiate course—Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Political Economy, moral and Intellectual Philosophy, are the subjects of distinct classes taught throughout the year. The instruction in the Physical Sciences is not confined to a popular exposition, but is grounded on the solid basis of Mathematical Analysis. An extensive and costly apparatus gives additional interest and efficiency to the course of Chemistry.

The text book used for Political Economy, is the English translation of Say's classical work, enriched with the lucid and judicious contributions of the American editor. The professor of Rhetoric, in addition to his peculiar department, superintends a class of Eloquence, in which the Students, for the most part, recite pieces composed by themselves. This arrangement is thought to be a successful attempt to secure the advantages of Collegiate Societies, without the usual inconveniences. Not to speak of the observance of more exact decorum, the youthful orators, while they have all the benefits of composition, are, in a measure, guarded against the pernicious influence of premature and injudicious criticisms. What has been said of Rhetoric and Oratory is equally applicable to the mode of instruction in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. The Students having previously made themselves acquainted with the various views of the subject under consideration, are exercised by frequent discussions in the presence of the Professor. A peculiarity which distinguishes this class, and which will be appreciated by the lovers of the classical languages, is that the lessons are recited and the debates conducted in Latin. The Text-books are Valla's Latin Institutes of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, and Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the human mind.

Another department to which we direct our special attention, is that of the modern languages. In a literary point of view, they are recommended by many of the advantages, which, in the estimation of the scholars, constitute the value and the charm of the ancient classics; but they derive an acknowledged, and peculiar importance from the present state of social and commercial intercourse. Hence, although they are not required by the statutes as conditions for graduation, their utility is earnestly inculcated, and the most efficacious means of acquiring them are provided. Besides the necessary interchange of languages among students of different nations, the professors are as judiciously prepared, to spend their evenings in the rooms of the Professors, where they converse exclusively in French or Spanish.

The course for graduation regularly occupies a period of seven years. Although a youth is admitted at any stage of his education, it is deemed a decided advantage to enter as soon as he is prepared to commence the study of the classical languages. This plan, differing in some respects from that of many of our Institutions, is pursued by the first Collegiate Departments of the Universities of France and other European countries. It requires undoubtedly, a greater number of Professors and Tutors, and consequently additional sacrifices on the part of the College, but these inconveniences detract nothing from its peculiar and absolute benefits. The talents and disposition of a youth are more correctly estimated and may be more judiciously cultivated, by competent instructors, who have watched and regulated their early development. A more uniform system is maintained than could be secured by a distinct preparatory school. The books, the classes, the teachers, have a more direct reference to the subsequent studies. The inequalities of proficiency in the various branches are also more easily remedied. To give a case of frequent occurrence—a student, who would be distinguished among the Sophomores, for his classical attainments, might be too slightly grounded in the Mathematics, to be admitted to the rank of a Freshman. Yet he aspires to an advanced standing. What is the consequence? He is hurried through volume after volume, and with a confused and evanescent knowledge of the preparatory treatises, he obtains the object of his ambition—he listens to lectures on subjects beyond his comprehension—he acquires little more than the nomenclature of the Mathematics—and thus, with the best opportunities of improvement, he sacrifices an important branch of his education. But, had the Institution been so organized as to assign to him classes proportioned to his actual proficiency, he would have made no less progress in one Department, while he might have laid a solid foundation in the other. An additional advantage of this system is the facility of maintaining discipline. A student who enters College at an early age, acquires habits of obedience, and receives impressions of regard which retain their influence as long as he is under the care of the same instructors.

The College is amply provided with the means of carrying into effect its extensive course of education, and firm, yet mild system of discipline. It possesses nearly thirty Professors and Tutors, of whom the greater number reside in the Institution and devote their undivided attention to the duties of their profession. Making literally one family with their Pupils, they have unusual opportunities of preserving their morals, forming their characters, and facilitating their studies.

To this domestic intercourse more than to the efficacy of statutes, is due the maintenance of good order. Many who would not respect themselves by the presence of their instructors. The frequent cabals and combinations which have shaken the confidence of many parents in the efficiency of Collegiate discipline are hereby rendered impracticable in any extent capable of affecting the general order of the establishment. A youth is less disposed to comply of real or fancied inconveniences, when they are shared by the Professors and Professors. The fruits of moral influence are more certain as well as more mature and lasting, than those of penal severity. The following extract of the Prospectus exhibits the present state of the College. It may be proper to mention that funds are appropriated for the gradual increase of the Library. The Philosophical Apparatus will in a few months receive an accession of valuable instruments. A Botanical Garden will be commenced early in the spring; and as soon as it shall be sufficiently advanced, a course of Lectures on Botany will be organized. The College edifices have recently been improved and will shortly be considerably extended.

PROSPECTUS.

St. Mary's College enjoys the advantages of a most healthy and pleasant situation, in the north western part of the city of Baltimore. The buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and afford the facility of appropriating a separate room to each class of the various literary departments. The halls for meals, study, and recreation, are spacious, the dormitories airy, and divided into separate alcoves, one for each pupil. The grounds, forming an area of about seven acres, are laid out with a view to the health and recreation of the Students.

In the month of January, 1835, this institution was raised to the rank of University by the Legislature of Maryland, and empowered to hold Public Commencements, and to admit any of its students to any Degree or Degrees in any of the faculties, arts, and sciences, and liberal professions, which are usually permitted to be conferred in any College or Universities in America or Europe. It is supplied with a complete Philosophical, and Chemical Apparatus. The Library consists of about 10,000 volumes.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, and Spanish Languages, Poetry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, a complete course of Mathematics, with practical applications to Mensuration, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Drawing Maps and Plans, for which operations, the College is furnished with all the necessary instruments; Geography, and the use of Globes; Writing, Book-keeping, Music, Drawing and Dancing.

GRADUATION IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

The course required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, comprehends the Mathematics, the Greek and Latin Languages, Rhetoric, Moral and Natural Philosophy. The Candidates shall undergo all examinations that will take place during their stay at the College. The last year, they shall write and deliver a discourse, on a literary, scientific, or moral subject, a copy of which shall be left to the College.

"The Degree of Master of Arts shall be conferred on the students of the College, who, two years, at least, after having received that of Bachelor of Arts, will apply for it to the President of the Faculty, provided they can prove, from the time they left the College, they have been engaged in literary or scientific pursuits, and can produce certificates of moral deportment."

Honorary Certificates are granted to those who, without having studied the classical languages, have gone through a complete course of English and Mathematical education.

For the pupils who begin their classical education, and intend to apply to all branches, taught in the College.

FIRST YEAR.—4th Latin: Gould's Grammar, and Latin's Grammar. 6th French: Reading, and Latin's Grammar. 4th English: 5th Geography and Writing.

SECOND YEAR.—4th Latin: Historia sacra continued, Historia Romana. 4th French: Grammar continued, Translations from French into English, Fables de la Fontaine. 3d English: Practical Arithmetic. 5th Geography, Writing continued.

THIRD YEAR.—4th Latin: Nepos, Caesar, Phaedrus. 3d French: Grammar continued, Translations from English into French, Recueil choisi. 3d English: Rational Arithmetic, Lacroix's Arithmetic. 4th Geography. Writing continued.

FOURTH YEAR.—3d Latin: Nepos, Justin, Caesar, Curtius, 3d Virgil, Latin Prosody. 4th Greek: Bournois's Grammar, Esop, Herodotus, &c. 3d French: Grammaire continue, Telemaque, Odes de J. B. Rousseau. 3d English: Murray's Grammar and Criticism, Composition, Algebra; Lacroix's Algebra. 3d Geography. Writing continued.

FIFTH YEAR.—Latin Prosody: Livy, Sallust, Cicero, Ovid and Virgil continued. 3d Latin: Versification. 3d Greek: Bournois's Grammar continued, Lucian, Xenophon, 3d 1st French: Composition, 1st Art Poetique, La Harpe's, &c. Geography: Legendre's Geometry, 3d Synthesis, Calculus, &c. Extracts from Aeschylus, Iliad, Virgil, &c. 3d Geography. Writing continued.

SIXTH YEAR.—Latin Literature: Cicero and Livy continued, Tacitus, Suetonius, Paterculus, Quintilian, &c. Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Lucan, Lucretius, Seneca, Terence, &c. Latin Composition. 2d Greek: Xenophon continued, Isocrates, Hesiod, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Propertius. 1st French: Composition, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Diff and Integ. Calculus, &c. Mathematics, Civil Engineering, 1st Synthesis: Translation and Compositions, Extracts from Corvante, Solis, Feijoo, &c. Melendez Valdes, F. de Leon, &c. &c. 1st year of Eloquence. 1st Geography.

SEVENTH YEAR.—Moral Philosophy, including Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics. Natural Philosophy, including, at least, Pneumatics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chymistry, Optics, and Astronomy. Political Economy: 1st Greek: Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, Longinus, &c. Sophocles, Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, &c. Rhetoric, including precepts, composition, and critical examination of Authors; Text book, Blair's Lectures, 3d year of Eloquence.

Those who have already made some advances in their studies, or who are not to receive a classical education, shall be admitted, according to their proficiency and the wish of their parents, into any of the above classes, which are all kept throughout the whole academic year.

No books foreign from the course of studies are suffered to circulate in the College, unless they be signed by the President.

Nothing is omitted to kindle in every student a vivid emulation both for mental improvement and moral excellence. The principal means used to accomplish this object, are: weekly accounts given to the President by the professors and teachers, and read before all the students; semiannual reports sent to the parents, monthly private examinations of the classes, a yearly public examination, and distribution of Premiums—Should these incentives prove ineffectual, coercive measures would be resorted to.

Discipline, on which both moral and scientific improvement must ultimately rest, claims peculiar attention. A punctual observance of the regulations, and above all, a due regard for decency, propriety, and morality are enforced—chiefly by instruction and persuasion. Any flagrant offence against these leading features of good education, is repressed with proper severity, and incorrigibility must end in expulsion.

The Diet is wholesome and abundant. The sick are attended and nursed with punctuality, and vigilance. Due attention is paid to cleanliness in the Refectory, Dormitories, &c.; likewise to the dress and persons of the students, particularly of the younger.

The Uniform of the students consists of a coat of superfine blue cloth, with gilt buttons—the cape of black velvet. For Winter, blue or brown cloth Pantalons, and blue or black Waistcoats. For Summer, nankeen Pantalons, and white Waistcoats—the same coat for both seasons.

Once a month, (commonly on the second Thursday) such as have their parents in the city, and have not deserved to be detained are allowed to dine with them, but they must return before six, in winter, and at seven in summer—No student is permitted to sleep out of the College except in cases of urgency.

During the Vacations, which begins the Tuesday on or after the 15th of July, and lasts till the first Monday in September, the students (who do not go home to their parents, are removed to a pleasant summer retreat, about 45 miles north west of Baltimore. There, under the superintendence of a competent number of Tutors, they spend their holy days, with equal advantage to their health and morals.

The classical exercises of the College are resumed on the first Monday in September—on which day the students must all have returned to College. To punctuality in the observance of this rule, Parents are requested to pay particular attention; as it is of the highest importance, both for the improvement of the students and the good order of the College.

TERMS.

Boarding, per annum, \$140
Half boarding, per annum, 70
Tuition, per annum, 60
Payable half yearly in advance.

Day Scholars.
Tuition, per quarter, \$12
Entrance, 5
There is no extra charge for the modern languages, or any of the branches comprised in the course, except Music, Drawing and Dancing.

Every student, from a distance greater than five hundred miles, must have a responsible Guardian, in one of the commercial cities of the United States, within two hundred miles of Baltimore, who will obligate himself, in writing, to make the regular payments, and to receive his Ward, in case he should be discharged by the College.

Bills are sent at the close of every 6 months. Drafts, at ten days sight, for the amount, are issued on distant Parents, or Guardians; the others are expected to be punctual in their remittances.

No pupil who is past fourteen years of age, or younger than nine, is admitted into the College as a Boarder, except for particular reasons.

In the name of the Faculty,
SAMUEL ECCLESTON, President.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, one at the suit of Edward Roberts, vs. John E. Ripley, one at the suit of the State of Maryland vs. James Sangston, A. D. N. of George A. Smith, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Shadrack and Solomon Mitchell, against Clement Morris, will be sold on TUESDAY the eighth day of March next, at the Court House door, in the town of Centreville, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following property to wit: one negro boy Stephen, about 21 years old, one negro boy Major, about 18 years old, and one negro woman Matilda, about 20 years old, taken as the property of the said Clement Morris, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late shff.
Feb. 15

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 2nd day of March next, (if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter) at the late residence of Jonathan Leonard, deceased, "Poplar Island," ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE of said deceased, viz.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and HOGS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Corn-blades, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, late shff.
Feb. 15

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at the late residence of George Shannahan, near the Royal Oak, on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, all the personal property of the said George Shannahan, late of Talbot County, deceased, consisting of NEGROES,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and HOGS, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale: a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS.

For sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

Feb. 22

EASTON ACADEMY.

The Trustees are requested to attend a meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on the first SATURDAY in March next at eleven o'clock, A. M.

JOHN GOLDSBROUGH, Sec'y.

Feb. 22

The Steam Boat Maryland.

The Trustees of the Steam Boat Maryland, early in the year 1830, resolved, that it would be expedient to elect annually a Captain for the Boat; notice therefore is hereby given to all persons concerned, that in conformity to this Resolution, the Board will proceed to elect or appoint a Captain on THURSDAY, 10th day of March ensuing.

By order,
THOS. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.

Easton, Feb. 22

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Robert L. Harrison, of Talbot County, stating that he is in actual confinement; and praying for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Robert L. Harrison, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Robert L. Harrison be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Robert L. Harrison to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert L. Harrison should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 11th day of January, 1831.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Feb. 15

Talbot county to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James C. Catrup, of Talbot County, stating that he is in actual confinement; and praying for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said James C. Catrup, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James C. Catrup be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James C. Catrup to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said James C. Catrup should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 8th day of January, 1831.

LAMBERT REARDON.

Feb. 15

WHITE HALL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved from the Centreville Hotel, to the recently repaired and commodious building, "WHITE HALL."

It gives him pleasure to say that from the conveniences his present establishment affords he will be enabled to extend to travellers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The House to which he invites them, will in a very short time be in such repair as must ensure every luxury that can belong to good parlors, and to convenient lodgings rooms. His Bar is furnished with the very best liquors of every description, and is fitted with the most choice meats and dainties that the market of his portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moment's notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommodation, will in future be crowned with greater satisfaction to himself and heretofore.

Francis ARLETT.

Centreville, Jan. 15.

THE Editors of the Easton Gazette, Eastern Shore Whig, and Farmer, Baltimore Patriot and Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia will please to publish the above notice for three months, and send their accounts to the Editor of the Centreville Times for collection.

LEATHER.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the yard formerly carried on by Messrs. Holaday and Hayward—and having purchased their entire stock of Leather, &c. they have on hand and intend constantly keeping at the SADDLERY Shop of Mr. John G. Stevens, a good assortment of

Upper and Sole Leather, which they will sell at fair prices for cash, hides, sheep skins, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge themselves to return all share leather in 12 months after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASH will be given for hides and sheep skins, at the market price.

HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO.

Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov. 30

NOTICE

It is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot County Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Major Benny, late of Talbot County, deceased, will proceed in the Execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 23d day of March next.

Signed

JOHN BENNETT
JOHN D. GREEN
LAMBT W. SPENCER
JOHN G. STEVENS
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
Feb. 15

A Wet Nurse wanted immediately.

to whom liberal wages will be given—Enquire of the editor.

Jan. 25

UNION TAVERN.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above house has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.

N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers.

W. C. R.

Easton, Nov. 9, 1830.

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD, FROM BALTIMORE.

HAVING for the last fifteen years, practised the healing art with the most flattering success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; having studied with him for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Disease, to which our frail bodies are liable; the administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following diseases:

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout, Tetters, Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness, Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes, Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel, Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Polypus and Mercurial affections, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsy, &c.

And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgway's Union Tavern, Easton.

Easton, Nov. 23

THE Cambridge Chronicle and Centreville Times, will each insert the above eight times, and forward their accounts to their agents here for collection.

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.

HAVING returned to Easton and engaged in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEASONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Centreville, June 22

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Pencock, & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general, for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's obedient servant.

SOLOMON LOWE.

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gimpings over jacket, coarse cord pantalons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse tow linen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of his feet, the shoe not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot County shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS BULLEN,

Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd.

June 8

THOMAS C. NICOLS

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has removed to Easton, and intends to teach school in company with Miss M. G. NICOLS. He flatters himself that, by unremitted attention to the duties of his profession, he will merit a share of public patronage. He has in his possession, letters of recommendation from gentlemen of respectability, both in Kentucky and Ohio, which may be seen at any time, at Miss Nicols' school room.

N. B. For the accommodation of such young gentlemen as are prevented by their business, from attending a day school, I have determined upon opening a night school, to commence on MONDAY the 29th inst. at six o'clock, P. M. Terms two dollars per quarter. Hours of tuition from 6 until 9, five nights in the week.

THOS. C. NICOLS.

Nov. 23

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN.

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin)

1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT

Also, a 300 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt. Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpetre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c.

They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call on above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend the trade; and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Cans to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away secure.

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise.

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salamander Works, such as:

Fire Cement Portable Furnaces
Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters
Fire Bricks Do
Cylinders for Stores Tiles for Bakers
Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks
Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls
for Store Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches

David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on east Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.

Baltimore, May 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, would be conducive to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage.

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of goods, and by obtaining the highest prices for their owners, and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.

Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant.

JOHN BUSK.

Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. Understanding that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him.

M. Niles, Richard Frisby,
Benj. C. Ross, S. W. Metceter,
Dabney S. Carr, Jos. & Adam Ross,
S. C. Leckie, H. S. Murphy,
F. H. Davidge, Thomas Murphy,
Jas. M. Laroque, Edward Priestly,
I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.

July 15

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
THE TERMS
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements inserted three times for One
Dollar; and continued weekly for TWENTY-
FIVE CENTS per square.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Feb. 24.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Although it is rare that an individual of
humble pretensions can attempt to arrest pub-
lic attention, without seeming to arrogate to
himself undue importance, yet the writer of
this vindication is placed, by the publication,
of the recent correspondence between the Pres-
ident and Vice President of the United States,
in such a situation as to compel him to hazard
that imputation, rather than to submit in si-
lence to the grave charges which, if not direct-
ly made, are by inference insinuated against
him.

Mr. Calhoun, in his address and letters,
states that there was a "movement against
him," "the origin of which went back beyond
the date of this correspondence," which "had
for its object his political destruction." He re-
fers to Mr. Crawford's letter of December,
1827, as the commencement of "that chain of
artful operations that has," &c. He speaks of
this movement as "a political maneuver," de-
signed to make the President "an instrument,"
and the Vice President "the victim." He refers
to "a base political intrigue," and then adds,
"Several indications forewarned me long since
that a blow was meditated against me; I will
not say from the quarter from which it came;
but in relation to this subject, more than two
years since I had a correspondence with the
District Attorney for the Southern District of
New York, on the subject of the proceedings of
the cabinet on the Seminole war, which, though
it did not excite my particular attention at
the time, has since, in connection with other
circumstances, served to direct my eye to what
was going on."

I have thus brought to view, in district form,
such parts of these letters and address as con-
tain insinuations or charges of political man-
euvers, plots, base intrigues, and as indicate
directly or remotely their supposed contriv-
ers or instruments, in order that I may meet all
that can, by just implication, or the most forced
construction, refer to me, by declaring most
explicitly that I neither know of, nor do I
believe in the existence of any such practices;
nor have I, if they existed, participated in
them in any way whatsoever.

Mr. Calhoun considers himself deprived of
important information by the blanks in Mr.
Crawford's letter, and assumes that if they
were filled up, they might, "through their po-
litical association, point directly to the contriv-
ers of this scheme." As the writer of this
vindication has no motive for concealment, he
has no hesitation in saying that the "names
referred to in blank," written at length,
would be but one name, and that his own.

This is removed at once all ground for the
suspicions that seem to have been formed, and
that to every eye, the names referred to in
the political associations which these potential
blanks are supposed to conceal. The follow-
ing narrative will show the origin of my con-
nection with that letter, and my correspondence
with the Vice President, to which he has re-
ferred.

On my voyage during the winter of 1827
and '28 from Nashville to New Orleans, in
company with Gen. Jackson and his suite,
there was much conversation among the Gen-
eral's friends, in which I participated, and
particularly with Major Lewis, in relation to
the various charges against Gen. Jackson
which the Presidential canvass had originated
or renewed, and particularly as to the unfriend-
ly course Mr. Jackson was supposed to have
taken towards the General in relation to the
Seminole war. It being understood that I in-
tended on my return to New York to pass
through Georgia, to avail myself of that op-
portunity to visit Mr. Crawford, Major Lewis
desired me, or I offered, to ascertain truly
what occurred in Mr. Monroe's cabinet delib-
erations in relation to a proposition sup-
posed to have been made to arrest Gen. Jack-
son for his conduct in that war, and to inform
him of the result, in order, as I understood,
that he might be prepared to repel an at-
tack on Gen. Jackson that was anticipated,
connected with that subject, but above all, if
possible, to produce a perfect reconciliation
between those gentlemen and their respective
friends.

On my arrival at Sparta, (Georgia) where
I hoped to see Mr. Crawford, I ascertained
that he lived so far out of my way that to go
to his house would delay me in my journey
eight or ten days, and that it was probable I
would not find him at home when I should ar-
rive there. I therefore pushed on to Savan-
nah, whence, on the 25th January, 1829, I
wrote to Mr. Forsyth the letter referred to by
him in his letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated July
31st, 1830. As I did not retain a copy of this
letter, I must speak of its contents from
memory. By it I informed him of my disap-
pointment in not having been permitted by
my arrangements to visit Mr. Crawford, the
inquiry I wished to make of him as above sta-
ted, and requested him when he should meet
Mr. Crawford, to show him my letter, and
communicate the result to me at New York.

On my arrival at Washington, in February,
I resided, during the day or two I remained
there, in the same house with the Vice Pres-
ident; and being anxious to obtain the infor-
mation before referred to—(having, as I feared,
lost the opportunity to do so from Mr.
Crawford)—after advising with a very hono-
rable and discreet friend, residing in the same
house, as to the propriety of doing so, I re-
quested an interview with Mr. Calhoun, which
was granted. (I may here be permitted to
say, that I never saw or heard of the letter
written by Mr. Crawford to Mr. Balch, until
it was published; and that I had not the slight-
est knowledge of the course Mr. Calhoun had
considered it his duty to pursue in the cabinet
on the occasion referred to: on the contrary,
the impression I had received from those con-
versations was, that Mr. Calhoun was in fa-
vor of, and that Mr. Crawford was adverse to,
Gen. Jackson.) When we met, I asked Mr.
Calhoun "whether, at any meeting of Mr.
Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting
Gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him dur-
ing the Seminole war, had been at any time
discussed?" To which he replied—Never
such a measure was not thought of, much less
discussed. The only point before the cabinet

was the answer that was to be given to the
Spanish Government."

Our conversation was extended, and, on his
part, embraced much that I have never felt
myself at liberty to disclose. After he had
gone over the whole ground, in order to avoid
the possibility of mistake, I asked the Vice
President whether he considered his answer to
my question, affording me the information to
obtain which I had sought the interview, con-
fidential or not. He replied that it was not.

When I retired from the Vice President's
room, I sought the gentleman with whom I
had advised, and communicated to him with
sincere pleasure the statement Mr. Calhoun
had made. I think I also mentioned it to an-
other gentleman, who was of the same house;
and the next morning, at an early hour, I left
Washington for New York, where I arrived
on the 17th of February. On the 18th I wrote
a letter to Major Lewis, of which the follow-
ing extract is all that relates to the subject:

"I did not see Mr. Crawford, as I intended
to do, because he was seventy miles out of my
way; but the Vice President, who, you know,
was that member of the cabinet best acquaint-
ed with the subject, told me Gen. Jackson's
arrest was never thought of, much less discus-
sed."

To this letter I received a reply, dated the
19th March, 1829, of which the following ex-
tract is all that relates to the subject.

"I regret that you did not see Mr. Craw-
ford. I was desirous you should see him, and
converse with him on the subject of his former
misunderstanding with the General. I have
every reason to believe that the information
given to you by Mr. Calhoun is correct, for
Mr. Monroe assured me, nearly nine years a-
go, such was the fact. It follows then that
Mr. Crawford must have been vilely slandered
by those whose object it was to fan a flame
the interest required should not be exting-
uished."

I have given these extracts, in order to sus-
tain my statement of the origin of my connec-
tion with this transaction—not, however, with-
out feeling deep humiliation in doing so; and
yet, in a contest where suspicion is substituted
for proof, and the conduct and motives of all,
however remotely or accidentally connected
with the transaction, are subjected to its
blighting influence, it is a humiliation that can-
not be avoided.

After I had written to Major Lewis, and
had related to others Mr. Calhoun's very
frank, explicit, and, as I felt, most satisfac-
tory answer to my inquiry, believing that it
might be used by Major Lewis at Nashville,
where, at that time, almost every day produced
a new charge against Gen. Jackson, which
was followed by his immediate vindication, I
thought proper to seek to confirm Major Lewis
in the accuracy of my statement of the con-
versation with Mr. Calhoun by a letter from
the latter, and to that end wrote to him on the
25th February a letter, of which the follow-
ing extract contains the whole that relates to
the subject.

New York, Feb. 25, 1829.

Dear Sir: To avoid mistake as to what passed
between us at the conversation I had the plea-
sure to hold with you the evening before I
left Washington, I submit to you the follow-
ing as the import of the part which it was un-
derstood was not to be considered as confiden-
tial.

In reply to my inquiry, whether at any
meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet the propriety
of arresting Gen. Jackson, for any thing done
by him during the Seminole war, had been at
any time discussed, you answered "Never—such
a measure was not thought of, much less discus-
sed; the only point before the cabinet was the
answer that was to be given to the Spanish
Government."

I am this particular in endeavoring to be
certain from you whether my recollection is
faithful or not in regard to this part of our con-
versation, because I wish to fill the object of
my inquiry, by confirming Major Lewis, a
confidential friend of Gen. Jackson, at Nash-
ville, in the truth, not with a view to his mak-
ing a publication on the subject at present, but
to be prepared against an apprehended at-
tack, founded on events connected with that
campaign.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES A. HAMILTON.

On the 29th February, 1829, I received
from Mr. Forsyth the following letter:

Dear Sir: To avoid mistake as to what passed
between us at the conversation I had the plea-
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any time discussed, you answered "Never—such
a measure was not thought of, much less discus-
sed; the only point before the cabinet was the
answer that was to be given to the Spanish
Government."

To my letter of the 25th of February, I re-
ceived Mr. Calhoun's reply, dated March 2d
of which I feel authorized to publish such parts
at least as are in reply to my application.
This right I conceive rests from Mr. Cal-
houn's having referred to my correspondence
in connection with the plots and their contriv-
ers, without stating what its character was and
thus rendering it necessary for me, in vindica-
tion of myself, to give it to the public. The
information I had received in reply to my in-
quiry was admitted by him not to be confiden-
tially disclosed to me, and I so treated it.
He could not afterwards clothe it with that
character, nor can so much of his communica-
tion as is in reply to my request to be in-
formed whether I had correctly repeat-
ed his answer or not, be considered as confiden-
tial.

WASHINGTON, 2d March, 1829.

Dear Sir—
I received, three days since, your letter of
the 25th February, and have seized on the
first leisure moment to answer it. In the
conversation to which your letter alludes, I
supposed, as you did not state the object, that
your inquiry as to what had passed on a par-
ticular point in the cabinet deliberations on the
Seminole question, was to obtain information
in order to meet more general rumor, falsely
put out, to influence the result of the Presi-
dential election. My answer was accordingly
predicated on such supposition, and was in-
tended to meet assertions unsupported by the au-
thority of any name in the same general man-
ner, and intended to be intended to be
limited, even with that view, to the denial of
what was falsely stated to have occurred on
the occasion.

I now learn by your letter that your object
is more specific. You state that you desire to
obtain the information, "because I wish to
fill the object of my inquiry, by confirming
Major Lewis, a confidential friend of Gen.
Jackson, at Nashville, in the truth, not with
the view of his making a publication on the
subject at present, but to be prepared against
an apprehended attack founded on events con-
nected with that campaign." I have, in this
aspect of the subject, deliberately consid-
ered how far I could with propriety speak of
the proceedings of the cabinet, and which
has resulted in a conviction that duty of a
very high and delicate character imposes on
me silence.

Entertaining these views, you will see that
I decline the introduction of my name in any
shape as connected with what passed in the
cabinet on the occasion to which you refer.
What I stated in conversation was negative in
character, and intended, as above stated, to
enable you to meet by a general contradiction
without the introduction of my name, what I
supposed existed only in the shape of rumor;
and I must request you to consider it limited
to that purpose only.

The residue of this letter, with the other
parts of the correspondence, are not consid-
ered as important to this discussion. They will
be published, however, if Mr. Calhoun wishes
it. The letter from Mr. Forsyth to me was
not seen by any person until the autumn of
1829, when it was read by Major Lewis at my
house.

The circumstances under which copies of
the letters written by Mr. Crawford and by
Mr. Forsyth, were communicated to the Pres-
ident, are fully and frequently stated in
the correspondence, as to render it unneces-
sary for me to repeat them.

When the President, who had, I presume,
been informed of its import, expressed a wish
to see Mr. Crawford's statement, I yielded to
his request to communicate it to him, first ob-
taining the consent of the writer to do so,
from the manifest propriety of the course he
proposed to pursue, and the more readily as
an opportunity would thus be afforded to Mr.
Calhoun to disprove a statement so directly
opposed to his own, or to explain his version
of the same transaction.

I never saw Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr.
Forsyth, until after it was sent to the Pres-
ident and Mr. Calhoun.

In this effort to vindicate myself from ground-
less suspicion, I have confined myself to those
topics which belong to that vindication alone.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.
New York, Feb. 22, 1831.

THE RESIDUE OF THIS LETTER, WITH THE OTHER
PARTS OF THE CORRESPONDENCE, ARE NOT CONSID-
ERED AS IMPORTANT TO THIS DISCUSSION. THEY
WILL BE PUBLISHED, HOWEVER, IF MR. CALHOUN
WISHES IT. THE LETTER FROM MR. FORTSYTH TO ME
WAS NOT SEEN BY ANY PERSON UNTIL THE AUTUMN OF
1829, WHEN IT WAS READ BY MAJOR LEWIS AT MY
HOUSE.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH COPIES OF
THE LETTERS WRITTEN BY MR. CRAWFORD AND BY
MR. FORTSYTH, WERE COMMUNICATED TO THE PRES-
IDENT, ARE FULLY AND FREQUENTLY STATED IN
THE CORRESPONDENCE, AS TO RENDER IT UNNECESS-
ARY FOR ME TO REPEAT THEM.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT, WHO HAD, I PRESUME,
BEEN INFORMED OF ITS IMPORT, EXPRESSED A WISH
TO SEE MR. CRAWFORD'S STATEMENT, I YIELDED TO
HIS REQUEST TO COMMUNICATE IT TO HIM, FIRST OB-
TAINING THE CONSENT OF THE WRITER TO DO SO,
FROM THE MANIFEST PROPRIETY OF THE COURSE HE
PROPOSED TO PURSUE, AND THE MORE READILY AS
AN OPPORTUNITY WOULD THUS BE AFFORDED TO MR.
CALHOUN TO DISPROVE A STATEMENT SO DIRECTLY
OPPOSED TO HIS OWN, OR TO EXPLAIN HIS VERSION
OF THE SAME TRANSACTION.

I NEVER SAW MR. CRAWFORD'S LETTER TO MR.
FORTSYTH, UNTIL AFTER IT WAS SENT TO THE PRES-
IDENT AND MR. CALHOUN.

IN THIS EFFORT TO VINDICATE MYSELF FROM GROUND-
LESS SUSPICION, I HAVE CONFINED MYSELF TO THOSE
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JAMES A. HAMILTON.
New York, Feb. 22, 1831.

THE RESIDUE OF THIS LETTER, WITH THE OTHER
PARTS OF THE CORRESPONDENCE, ARE NOT CONSID-
ERED AS IMPORTANT TO THIS DISCUSSION. THEY
WILL BE PUBLISHED, HOWEVER, IF MR. CALHOUN
WISHES IT. THE LETTER FROM MR. FORTSYTH TO ME
WAS NOT SEEN BY ANY PERSON UNTIL THE AUTUMN OF
1829, WHEN IT WAS READ BY MAJOR LEWIS AT MY
HOUSE.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH COPIES OF
THE LETTERS WRITTEN BY MR. CRAWFORD AND BY
MR. FORTSYTH, WERE COMMUNICATED TO THE PRES-
IDENT, ARE FULLY AND FREQUENTLY STATED IN
THE CORRESPONDENCE, AS TO RENDER IT UNNECESS-
ARY FOR ME TO REPEAT THEM.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT, WHO HAD, I PRESUME,
BEEN INFORMED OF ITS IMPORT, EXPRESSED A WISH
TO SEE MR. CRAWFORD'S STATEMENT, I YIELDED TO
HIS REQUEST TO COMMUNICATE IT TO HIM, FIRST OB-
TAINING THE CONSENT OF THE WRITER TO DO SO,
FROM THE MANIFEST PROPRIETY OF THE COURSE HE
PROPOSED TO PURSUE, AND THE MORE READILY AS
AN OPPORTUNITY WOULD THUS BE AFFORDED TO MR.
CALHOUN TO DISPROVE A STATEMENT SO DIRECTLY
OPPOSED TO HIS OWN, OR TO EXPLAIN HIS VERSION
OF THE SAME TRANSACTION.

I NEVER SAW MR. CRAWFORD'S LETTER TO MR.
FORTSYTH, UNTIL AFTER IT WAS SENT TO THE PRES-
IDENT AND MR. CALHOUN.

IN THIS EFFORT TO VINDICATE MYSELF FROM GROUND-
LESS SUSPICION, I HAVE CONFINED MYSELF TO THOSE
TOPICS WHICH BELONG TO THAT VINDICATION ALONE.

to the legal subdivisions of sections, not ex-
ceeding the quantity of two quarter sections,
in contiguous tracts, or contiguous to other
lands held by such occupants respectively, un-
til the fourth day of July, one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-one, upon their paying in
for a price not exceeding five dollars per acre,
one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and
for all lands which originally sold for more
than five dollars, and not exceeding fourteen
dollars per acre, the amount of the first instal-
ment, heretofore paid; such occupants first
proving their possession, respectively in con-
formity to the provisions of the said act, to
which this is a supplement, in the manner
which has been prescribed by the Commis-
sioners of the General Land Office, pursuant to
the provisions thereof: Provided, however, That
in all cases where proof of possession has been
already made under said recited act, proof
shall not again be required, unless the applicant
chooses to take other land than that to which
such proof applies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
provisions of this act shall extend to all town
properties of which the Government has been
proprietor, and not subsequently sold, when
full payment has not been made: Provided,
That the original purchasers, or their assigns,
pay into the proper land office, on or before
the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred
and thirty-two, one half of the original pur-
chase money without interest.

ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES C. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate.
Approved, February 25, 1831.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC—No. 32.]
AN ACT to incorporate Saint Vincent's
Orphan Asylum, in the District of Colum-
bia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That William Matthews
Matthew Deagle, Peter S. Schreiber, Thomas
Carter and William Hickey, and their suc-
cessors in office are hereby made, declared,
and constituted a corporation and body politic
in law and in fact, to have continuance, for ever
under the name, style and title of Saint Vin-
cent's Orphan Asylum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all
singular and the lands, tenements, rents, legacies,
annuities, rights, privileges, goods, and chat-
tels, that may hereafter be given, granted,
sold, devised or bequeathed to Saint Vincent's
Orphan Asylum, be, and they are hereby,
vested in, and confirmed to, the said corpora-
tion; and that they may purchase, take, re-
ceive, and enjoy any lands, tenements, rents,
annuities, rights, or privileges, or any goods,
chattels, or other effects, of what kind or na-
ture soever, which shall, or may hereafter be
given, granted, sold, devised or bequeathed to
them, or either of them, as Trustees of the
said Asylum, by any person or persons,
bodies politic or corporate, capable of making
such grant, and to dispose of the same:

Provided, The clear annual income of prop-
erty to be acquired by said corporation shall, at
no time, exceed the sum of five thousand dol-
lars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
said corporation, by the name and style afore-
said, be, and shall be hereafter, capable, in
law and equity, to sue and be sued, to plead
and be impleaded, within the District of Co-
lumbia and elsewhere, in as effectual a manner
as any other corporation or corporations can sue or
be sued; and that they shall adopt and use a com-
mon seal, and the same to use, alter, or ex-
change at pleasure; that they may appoint
such officers as they shall deem necessary and
proper, to assign them their duties, and regu-
late their compensation, and to remove any
or all of them, and appoint others, as often as
they shall think fit; and the said corporation
shall make such by-laws as may be useful for
the government and support, and for the ge-
neral accomplishment of the objects of the
said Asylum, as hereinafter mentioned, and
not inconsistent with the laws of the United
States, or the laws in force in the District of
Columbia, for the time being, and the same
to alter, amend, or abrogate at pleasure.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there
shall be a meeting of the regular annual
contributions to the support of Saint Vin-
cent's Orphan Asylum, in the month of June,
in each year, the hour and day and manner of
giving notice for which, to be regulated by
the by-laws; at which meeting, by those who
from the by-laws may be qualified to vote,
nine female managers shall be elected, who
shall appoint a first and second Directress,
and may fill vacancies in their own Board, un-
til the next annual election; that their duties
shall be regulated by the by-laws; and the
present managers may continue in office until
the election in June next.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That
with the consent and approbation of the pa-
rents, guardians, or friends, who may have the
care of any male or female child, or where a
child may be destitute of any friend or pro-
tector, the same may be received into Saint
Vincent's Orphan Asylum, under such regu-
lations as may be made by the by-laws, and
there protected, instructed, and supported;
and they shall not thereafter be withdrawn
or be at liberty themselves to withdraw from
the Asylum, without the consent or dismissal
of the corporation aforesaid, until, if a male,
he shall have attained the age of twenty-one
years; or, if a female, the age of eighteen
years; but, up to the ages aforesaid respec-
tively, they shall remain subject to the direc-
tion of the said Corporation, unless they may
voluntarily be emancipated from service pre-
vious to attaining those ages respectively; and
the said corporation shall have the power to
bind any child under their care, for the pur-
pose of acquiring a knowledge of some useful
trade, occupation or profession, under such
conditions as may be determined by the by-
laws, a copy of which conditions shall be deliv-
ered to, and they shall be binding on every
person to whom any child may be so bound;
that there may also be established, in con-
nection with Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum,
schools for the daily attendance of children,
whose parents or guardians are, or may be,
unable to pay for their instruction, or whose
parents or guardians may contribute towards
the support of the Asylum, under such regu-
lations as may be made in the by-laws.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS for the Eastern Shore, will meet in Easton, on the 2nd Wednesday of next month, (April 18th), to grant Licenses, to qualified applicants, to practice Medicine, and Surgery, in the State of Maryland.

Per order of the Board,
THEO. DENVY, Secretary.
Easton, March 22 4w

The Steam Boat Maryland,



Will continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corlies landing, and return the same day.—Passage and fare the same as last year.

All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owners thereof.
LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
march 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered against Robinson Stevens and Peter Stevens, at the suit of Henry M. Bowdler and Ann his wife, for the sum of \$100, the following property to wit: Four parts of a tract of land called Catlin Plains, situate on Island Creek, in Talbot County, be the quantity more or less, the lands and Tenements of the aforesaid Robinson Stevens, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
March 22 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, against Mary D. Nicholson, surviving obligee of Christiana Seth, at the suit of William and James Benny, adm'rs of Jonathan N. Benny, will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: one house and lot situate on the corner of Goldborough and Harrison Streets, in the Town of Easton, where she at present resides, containing 8-9 of an acre of Land, more or less; also one House and lot, on the east corner of Goldborough and Harrison Streets, in the Town of Easton, subject to ground rent, containing one fourth of an acre of land, more or less; also two tables, one looking glass and one china cabinet, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
March 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, against Levi Blodgett, garnishee of Joseph Kemp at the suit of Benjamin Kemp will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all the right title, interest and claim of, in and to one house and lot situate in the Town of St. Michaels, where he at present resides; also 2 head of cattle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
March 22 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of William Sheehan, use of William Dickinson, against Joseph C. Wright will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest & claim of him, the said Joseph C. Wright, of, in and to that farm or plantation on which Priscilla Clark now resides, called part of Carter's Rage, and part of Carter's Forest, containing 235 acres of land more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
March 22 4w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, dated March 9, 1831, will be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 18th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts and parcels of land (or parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon), which were advertised in the Gazette, Star and Whig of Easton and the Baltimore Patriot, in August last, on which the tax has not been, or shall not be paid before the day of sale, for the years 1828 and 1829; to be sold for cash, the purchaser to pay the expenses of locating and conveying, and a proportionable part of advertising.

SOL. MULLIKIN, Collector,
of Talbot County Taxes for the years 1828 and 1829.
Easton, March 22

FOR SALE OR HIRE

THE ENSUING SEASON.

The thorough bred Hunter Station SKY LARK, his colts are much approved of, as Tom Jefferson's, and his purity of blood, action and power, either in harness or under the saddle, fully proves that the Hunter strain is the best where stoutness and speed are required.—Price \$600—one half \$350—Season \$120 if limited to fifty mares.

App 7 to
PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore.
March 22 3w

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

The board of Agriculture have purchased this very celebrated Stallion, and intend offering his services to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, on the lowest terms which the cost of such a horse, and the risk attending the purchase, will justify. They flatter themselves that the lovers of fine horses, whether for the turf, saddle or quick draft, will find in him, the union of more fine points than can often be found in the horses of this or any other country. The particulars will be made known in a few days.
Easton, March 22 [G]

Saddle, Trunk and Harness

MANUFACTORY.

JOHN W. BLAKE
Takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James H. McNeil, adjoining Mr. F. Niade's Bakery, and opposite the Post Office; where he intends keeping on hand, and manufacturing at the shortest notice, all the various articles connected with his line of business. All of which he will dispose of low for cash, and assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to merit at least a share of the public patronage.
March 22 J. W. B.

\$100 REWARD.

WILL be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries who set fire to the Subscriber's dwelling, last night.
This being the second attempt, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor for a suitable reward by the Executive of Maryland. If, however, such reward should not be offered, or a less reward than the above be offered, the above sum of one hundred dollars will be paid by the subscriber immediately on conviction.
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Easton, Md. march 22

NOTICE.

WANTED immediately a Teacher, of sober habits and acquainted with reading, writing, arithmetic, and the English grammar, to take charge of a School, of about twenty-five scholars, the Teacher of which has recently departed this life; a married man would be preferred;—a dwelling house being now vacant adjacent to the School House, with which he could be accommodated; application to be made to the subscriber, residing in Caroline county, near the village of Whiteleysburgh.
WM. WHITELEY.
March 22

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE fine new Schooner LEONARD, owned by Captain Joshua Leonard, and commanded by his son Captain Robinson Leonard, has commenced her regular route; leaving Mrs. Vickars's wharf, Easton Point, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday morning, at the same hour. She is a first-rate fast sailing schooner, and provided with very comfortable accommodations for passengers.
Capt. Leonard also intends to employ his schooner MARTHA ANN in collecting grain when necessary, for the accommodation of his grain customers.
Orders to be left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, or with Thomas Parrott, Easton Point, his clerk, who will also attend at Easton every Saturday for the reception of orders, and at Easton Point every Sunday morning, until the hour of starting.
Grain and other freight, intended for this line may be left at the granery of Mrs. Vickars, on the Wharf at Easton Point.
J. L.
march 15 [G]

EASTON PACKET.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the Granary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldborough, as also that new substantial and fast sailing boat.

The Schooner ARIEL, which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers, and will go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packeting business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Townsend, who is well known by his industry and activity, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
march 8

Notice is hereby given,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 22nd, and FRIDAY the 25th days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to meet on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alterations in the assessment of property, as they may deem necessary a proper, according to law.

By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county
Feb 22

CASE FOR NEGROES

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES.

from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Easton Hotel.
nov. 16

St. Mary's College, BALTIMORE.

In calling the attention of the public to the course of studies pursued in this Institution, the Faculty believe that they effectually respond to the just and increasing interest manifested throughout the State, on the subject of education. The spirit of inquiry which is awakened, suggests the propriety of soliciting investigation—and the present condition of the College encourages us to look with confidence to the nature of the result.

The system of instruction embraces the various Arts and Sciences usually taught in the most extensive Colleges. Latin, Greek, and the Mathematics, are considered as the ground work of genuine scholarship. The study of these branches exercises the youthful mind with the strongest intellectual discipline, at the same time that it opens the richest sources of Literature and Science. Correspondence to their importance, are the facilities of instruction afforded by the Institution.

But, while we are assured that these views are sanctioned by the experience of thorough scholars, we should be unfaithful to the improvements and the wants of the age, were we to allow the prosecution of those fundamental studies to trench upon the other and in some sense more practical departments of a College course. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Political Economy, moral and Intellectual Philosophy, are the subjects of distinct classes taught throughout the year. The instruction in the Physical Sciences is not confined to a popular exposition, but is grounded on the solid basis of Mathematical Analysis. An extensive and costly apparatus gives additional interest and efficacy to the course of Chemistry.

The text book used for Political Economy, is the English translation of Say's classical work, and with the lucid and judicious contributions of the American editor. The professor of Rhetoric, in addition to his peculiar department, superintends a class of Elocution, in which the Students, for the most part, recite pieces composed by themselves. This arrangement is thought to be a successful attempt to secure the advantages of Collegiate Societies, without the usual inconveniences. Not to speak of the observance of more exact decorum, the youthful orators, while they have all the benefits of competition, are, in a measure guarded against the pernicious influence of premature and injudicious criticisms. What has been said of Rhetoric and Oratory is equally applicable to the mode of instruction in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.—The Students having previously made themselves acquainted with the various views of the subject under consideration, are exercised by frequent discussions in the presence of the Professor. A peculiarity which distinguishes this class, and which will be appreciated by the lovers of the classical languages, is that the lessons are recited and the debates conducted in Latin.

The Text-books are Valla's Latin Institutes of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, and Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the human mind.
Another department to which we direct our special attention, is that of the modern languages. In a literary point of view, they are recommended by many of the advantages, which, in the estimation of the scholar, constitute the value and the charm of the ancient classics; but they derive an acknowledged and peculiar importance from the present state of social and commercial intercourse. Hence, although they are not required by the statutes, and as conditions for graduation, their utility is earnestly inculcated, and the most efficacious means of acquiring them are provided. Besides the necessary interchange of languages among students of different nations—such of the boarders as are sufficiently prepared, spend their evenings in the rooms of the Professors, where they converse exclusively in French and Spanish.

The course for graduation regularly occupies a period of seven years. Although a youth is admitted at any stage of his education, it is deemed a decided advantage to enter as soon as he is prepared to commence the study of the classical languages. This plan, differing in some respects from that of many of our Institutions, is pursued by the first Collegiate Departments of the Universities of France and other European countries. It requires undoubtedly, a greater number of Professors and Tutors, and consequently additional sacrifices on the part of the College, but these inconveniences detract nothing from its peculiar and absolute benefits. The talents and disposition of a youth are more correctly estimated and may be more judiciously cultivated, by competent instructors, who have watched and regulated the early development. A more uniform system is maintained than could be secured by a distinct preparatory school. The books, the classes, the teachers, have a more direct reference to the subsequent studies. The inequalities of proficiency in the various branches are also more easily remedied. To give a case of frequent occurrence—a student, who would be distinguished among the Sophomores, for his classical attainments, and for his slight grounding in the Mathematics, to be admitted to receive the benefits of a Freshman. Yet he aspires to an advanced standing. What is the consequence? He is hurried through volume after volume, and with a confused and evanescent knowledge of the preparatory treatises, he obtains the object of his ambition—he listens to lectures on subjects beyond his comprehension—he acquires little more than the nomenclature of the Mathematics, and thus, the best opportunity of improvement, he sacrifices to the important branch of his education. But, had the Institution been so organized as to assign to him classes proportioned to his actual proficiency, he would have made no less progress in one Department, while he might have laid a solid foundation in the other. An additional advantage of this System is the facility of maintaining discipline. A student who enters College at an early age, acquires habits of obedience and receives impressions of regard which retain their influence as long as he is under the care of the same instructors.

The College is amply provided with the means of carrying into effect its extensive course of education, and firm, yet mild system of discipline.—It possesses nearly thirty Professors and Tutors, of whom the greater number reside in the Institution and devote their undivided attention to the duties of their profession. Making literary and family visits to Pupils, they have unusual opportunities of preserving their morals, forming their characters and facilitating their studies.

To this domestic intercourse more than to the efficacy of statutes, is due the maintenance of good order. Many who would not respect themselves will respect the presence of their instructors. The frequent cabals and combinations which have shaken the confidence of many parents in the efficiency of Collegiate discipline are hereby rendered impracticable in any extent capable of affecting the general order of the establishment. A youth is less disposed to complain of real or fancied inconveniences, when they are shared by the Regents and Professors. The fruits of moral influence are more certain as well as more pure and lasting, than those of penal severity.

The following extract of the Prospectus ex-

hibits the present state of the College. It may be proper to mention that funds are appropriated for the gradual increase of the Library. The Philosophical Apparatus will in a few months receive an accession of valuable instruments. A Botanical Garden will be commenced early in the spring; and as soon as it shall be sufficiently advanced, a course of Lectures on Botany will be organized.—The College edifices have recently been improved and will shortly be considerably extended.

St. Mary's College enjoys the advantages of a most beautiful and pleasant situation, in the north western part of the city of Baltimore. The buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and afford the facility of appropriating a separate room to each class of the various literary departments. The halls for meals, study, and recreation, are spacious, the dormitories airy, and divided into separate alcoves for each pupil. The grounds, forming an area of about seven acres, are laid out with a view to the health and recreation of the Students.

In the month of January, 1835, this institution was raised to the rank of University by the Legislature of Maryland, and empowered to hold Public Commencements, and to admit any of its students to any Degree or Degrees in any of the faculties, arts, and sciences, and liberal professions, which are usually permitted to be conferred in any Colleges or Universities in America or Europe. It is supplied with a complete Philosophical, and Chemical Apparatus. The Library consists of about 10,000 volumes.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, and Spanish Languages, Poetry, Rhetoric, Natural and moral Philosophy, Political Economy, a complete course of Mathematics, with practical applications to Mensuration, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Drawing, and the various operations, the College is furnished with all the necessary instruments; Geography, and the use of Globes; Writing, Book-keeping, Music, Drawing and Dancing.

GRADUATION IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

The course required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, comprehends the Mathematics, the Greek and Latin Languages; Rhetoric; Moral and Natural Philosophy.—The Candidates shall undergo all examinations that will take place during their stay at the College. The last year, they shall write and deliver a dissertation, on a literary, scientific, or moral subject, a copy of which shall be left to the College.

"The Degree of Master of Arts shall be conferred on the students of the College, who, two years, at least, after having received that of Bachelor of Arts, will apply for it to the President of the Faculty, provided they can prove, that from the time they left the College they have been engaged in literary or scientific pursuits, and can produce certificates of moral deportment."

Honorary Certificates are granted to those who, without having studied the classical languages, have gone through a complete course of English and Mathematical education.

For the pupils who begin their classical education, and intend to apply to all branches, taught in the College:

FIRST YEAR.—6th Latin: Goulli's Grammar, Historia, 4th French: Reading, and Luvizac's Grammar. 4th English: 6th Geography, and Writing.

SECOND YEAR.—4th Latin: Historia sacra continued, Historia Romana. 4th French: Grammar continued, Translations from French into English, Fables de la Fontaine. 3d English: Practical Arithmetic: 5th Geography. Writing continued.

THIRD YEAR.—4th Latin: Nepos, Caesar, Phaedrus. 3d French: Grammar continued, Translations from English into French, Recent elost. 2d English. Rational Arithmetic: Lacroix's Arithmetic. 4th Geography. Writing continued.

FOURTH YEAR.—3d Latin: Nepos, Justin, Caesar, Curtius, &c. Ovid, Virgil, Latin Prosody: 4th Greek: Bournois's Grammar, Aesop, Homer, &c. 3d French: Translations continued, Telemaque, Odes de J. B. Rousseau. 3d English: Murray's Grammar and Criticism, Composition. Algebra: Lacroix's Algebra. 3d Geography. Writing continued.

FIFTH YEAR.—Latin Prosody: Livy, Salust, Cicero, Ovid and Virgil continued, &c. Latin Versification. 3d Greek: Bournois's Grammar continued, Lucian, Xenophon, &c. 1st French: Composition, L'Art Poetique, La Fontaine, &c. French Prosody: Legendre's Geometry, 2d Spanish: Cui's Grammar, Extracts de Almeida, Isla, Yriarte, Ercilla, &c. 3d Geography. Writing continued.

SIXTH YEAR.—Latin Literature: Cicero and Livy continued, Tacitus, Suetonius, Paterculus, Quintilian, &c. Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Lucan, Lucretius, Seneca, Terence, &c. Latin Composition. 2d Greek: Xenophon continued, Isocrates, Hesiod, Theocritus, &c. English Prosody: 1st class of Mathematics: Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Diff. and Integ. Calculus, Mechanics, Civil Engineering. 1st Spanish: Translation and Compositions, Extracts de Cervantes, Solis, Feijoo, &c. Melendez Valdes, F. de Leon, &c. 1st year of Elocution: 1st Geography.

SEVENTH YEAR.—Moral Philosophy, including Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics. Natural Philosophy, including, at least, Pneumatics, Electricity, Galvanism, Glymics, Optics and Astronomy. Political Economy, Longinus, Theophrastus, Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, &c. Rhetoric: including precepts, composition, and critical examination of Authors; Text book, Blair's Lectures. 2d year of Elocution.

Those who have already made some advances in their studies, or who are not to receive a classical education, shall be admitted, according to their proficiency, and the wish of their parents, into any of the above classes, which are all kept throughout the whole academic year.

No books foreign from the course of studies are suffered to circulate in the College, unless they be signed by the President.

Nothing is omitted to kindle in every student a vivid emulation both for mental improvement and moral excellence. The principal means used to accomplish this object, are: weekly accounts given to the President by the Professors and teachers, and read before all the students; semiannual reports sent to the parents, monthly private examinations of the classes, a yearly public examination, and distribution of Premiums.—Should these incentives prove ineffectual, coercive measures would be resorted to.

Discipline, on which both moral and scientific improvement must ultimately rest, claims peculiar attention. A punctual observance of the regulations, and above all, a due regard for decency, propriety, and morality are enforced—chiefly by instruction and persuasion. Any flagrant offence against these leading features of good education, is repressed with proper severity, and incorrigibility must end in expulsion.

The Diet is wholesome and abundant. The

sick are attended and nursed with punctuality, and vigilance. Due attention is paid to cleanliness in the Refectory, Dormitories, &c., like wise to the dress and persons of the students, particularly of the younger.

The Uniform of the students consists of a coat of superior blue cloth, with gilt buttons—the cape of black velvet. For Winter, blue or brown cloth Pantalons, and blue or black Waistcoats. For Summer, nankin Pantalons, and white Waistcoats—the same coat for both seasons.

Once a month, (commonly on the second Thursday) such as have their parents in the city, and have not deserved to be detained are allowed to dine with them, but they must turn before six, in winter, and at seven in summer.—No student is permitted to sleep out of the College except in cases of urgency.

During the Vacation, which begins the Tuesday on or after the 15th of July, and lasts till the first Monday in September, the students who do not go home to their parents, are removed to a pleasant summer retreat, about 45 miles north west of Baltimore. There, under the superintendence of a competent number of Tutors, they spend their holy days, with equal advantage to their health and morals.

The classical exercises of the College are resumed on the first Monday in September—on which day the students must all have returned to College. To punctuality in the observance of this rule, Parents are requested to pay particular attention; as it is of the highest importance, both for the improvement of the students and the good order of the College.

TERMS.

Boarders and Half Boarders.
Boarding, per annum, - - - - \$140
Half boarding, per annum, - - - - 70
Tuition, per annum, - - - - 60
Payable half yearly in advance.

Day Scholars.

Tuition, per quarter, - - - - \$15
Entrance, - - - - 5

There is no extra charge for the modern languages, or any of the branches comprised in the course, except Music, Drawing and Dancing. Every student, from a distance greater than five hundred miles, must have a responsible Guardian, in one of the commercial cities of the United States, within two hundred miles of Baltimore, who will oblige himself, in writing, to make the regular payments, and to receive his Ward, in case he should be discharged by the College.

Bills are sent at the close of every 6 months. Drafts, at ten days sight, for the amount, are issued on distant Parents, or Guardians; the others are expected to be punctual in their remittances.

No pupil who is past fourteen years of age, or younger than nine, is admitted into the College as a Boarder, except for particular reasons.

In the name of the Faculty,
SAMUEL ECCLESTON,
President.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them. Our VESSELS are now in complete order for the reception of GRAIN, or other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the following terms, viz:

Wheat	6 cts.	Flaxseed	6 cts.
Corn	5	Oats	5 cts.
Eye	per bushel.		

And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at all times, the highest price for his produce, we intend to consign the same to an old established COMMISSION MERCHANT, and will pay at our own expense the commission and measure. We will also bring to our freighters, all articles they may wish, free of freight—Hogheads, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy articles excepted, which shall be moderate. The public may most positively be assured that our unremitting endeavors shall be evinced to do them strict justice, and facilitate their interest, in whatever business they may feel disposed to entrust us with.

We therefore, respectfully ask them for a small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than words." As we have been in the shalloping business for six years, from one place, we beg leave to refer you to the respectable gentlemen whose names are inserted below. Our Granaries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in good order, and bags left for the use of the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tilghman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of deposits by Mr. James Meloney, at the same place, who will also take memorandums, for all goods, that may be ordered by the freighters from Baltimore, and receive the funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted, and pay them over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady habits and obliging turn are well known by the undersigned gentlemen, will take grain on board from all of the landings, on Talbot side, from Tuckahoe Creek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the shippers reside contiguous to the water) returned to them, or deposited in Easton according to their advice.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN B. WRIGHT, Agent.
Kingston, Talbot Co. march 8 3m
References.—Ennals Martin, Jr. John Rumbold, Jacob Leverton, James Turner, Abel Gootee, James B. Rumbold, Aaron Clarke, Andrew Mason, Benj. Whitely.

UNION TAVERN.

EASTON, MARYLAND.
THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above house has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.
N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers.
Easton, Nov. 9, 1830. 4f

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

NEGROES,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY.
nov 16

WHITE HALL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved from the Centerville Hotel, to the recently repaired and commodious building, "WHITE HALL."

It gives him pleasure to say that from the convenience his present establishment affords he will be enabled to extend to travellers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The House to which he invites them, will, in a very short time be in such repair as must ensure every luxury that can belong to good parlors, and to convenient lodging Rooms. His Bar is furnished with the very best liquors of every description, and his table with the most choice meats and dainties that the market of his portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moderate notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommodation, will in future be crowned with greater satisfaction to himself than heretofore.

FRANCIS ARLETT.

Centerville, Jan. 15
[P] The Editors of the Eastern Gazette, Eastern Shore Whig, Kent Inquirer, Baltimore Patriot and Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia will please to publish the above notice for three months, and send their accounts to the Editor of the Centerville Times for collection.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.
PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.

THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, has caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for by respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers, for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. L. EDWARDS,
First Clerk Pension Office.

First Clerk Bounty Land Office.
Feb. 11—March 1 3m

Copper & Tin Ware Manufactory.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SIMMS & WALLACE, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the public, that they still continue at their old stand, No. 38, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, where they manufacture patent DYE KETTLES, used for the colouring of hats; STEAM DRUMS, used for drying cotton goods, warranted to discharge the condensed steam; Copper Lifting and Forcing Pumps; Mineral Water Fountains, Cocks and Pumps; Sugar Boilers, Skimmers and Ladles, calculated for West India and home markets; Stoves, Dye, Wash, Fuller's, Sizing and Pressing Kettles—also their new and highly improved Steam Pipe; Steam Distilleries